## GOV. HOGG'S OPENING SPEECH

## In Advocacy of Certain Proposed Amendments to the State Constitution.

last Friday:

Fellow Citizens: Ten years ago today opened my first campaign at Rusk as a candidate for governor. I now commemorate that event by entering upon another campaign, clear of political ambition, with the hope atone of benefiting the people of my native State. The leading issue then was the adoption of a constitutional amendment, demanding that the legislature create a commission to fix, regulate and maintain passenger and freight rates tution be so amended that insolvent corporations shall not operate in Texas to force the people to pay their fictitions stocks and bonds. As a result of that campaign, and the ensuing one of 1892, one year before the institution of suit was twice honored by election and served four years as your chief executive. In 1891 the railway commission law was passed and in 1892 its counterpart, the tasks and bond law was adopted. A retained on the people which the railway commission of its said property and beauty as a result of the laws of this State, has its control of the laws of this State, has its control of the laws of this State, has its control of the laws of this State, has its control o stock and bond law, was adopted. A ret-rospective view for the purpose of compar-ing our condition in relation to our transrortation companies, anterior and subsequently to the passage of those two laws, can not be out of place on any political

considered.

as to what the traffic would bear, regard-less of the shippers' rights. Now they insolvent and shall forfeit its corporate submit to the rates established by the rights, charter and franchises. commission after due notice, upon the principle that they must be reasonable to the shipper and the railway. Then the rates were unstable, secret, fluctuating and der the laws of, or by the consent of, this changed at will. Now they are fixed, pub- State, has at all times been, is yet, friends and punished their enemies. shippers, as all are required to be treated ursed at points beyond the State. their revenues are kept in the State where of, or on account of, such party, or they are earned and paid out. Then their directly or indirectly, out of such homes as settled difficults, for their emiener instead of the caprice of some medin the hands of receivers. Now there is from, or by virtue of the laws of this not a railway receiver in the State. Then State, the employes were irregularly engaged and Every check, order, draft or other in-

are no strikes and have been none sloce cally express the purpose for which is the commission was organized. Then given, drawn or paid. the commission was organized. Then wholesale houses, oil mills, factories, scarce and only found in central points. springing up and being supported all over the State. Then our poor cattle and feed stuffs were shipped to other States, where the profits of that business were left. Now are left in Texas. Then our grain could not be shipped to supply home demands. and is shipped for home consumption to all points in the State. Then they issued from \$10,000,000 to \$20,000,000 of stocks and honds annually, without reference to public interests, for purely speculative purposes, as a methods of making and maintaining millonaires to be see, 6: That if any railway or other chartesed transportation company, or the by the consent and approval of the rail- grant or give to any person, firm or It must be admitted, therefore, by every

he as unnatural as they must become unnecessary; provided, that the people will add the capstone to the work already done adopting a constitutional amendment embraces three separate central painiples, which I beg to discuss in the order

railways of this State shall forever termi-

I have prepared this amendment with great deliberation and care so that every

purpose embraced within it may clearly appear in complete form without the necessity of change in any feature whatever. For the sake of convenience it is called By that name, by that brand, by that designation, the people throughout the length and breadth of this State should recognize it, should call it, should discuss it. Read it. Study call it, should discuss it. I have it.

Know it. Here it is in the form in which you should instruct your senators and representatives to submit it to you adoption at the general election next

"RESOLUTION NUMBER ONE." A joint resolution by the legislature to amend the constitution of the State of Texas, by adding article XII A thereto,

ate of Texas. That the constitution of e State of Texas shall be so amended to add article XII A thereto, which said article shall be divided into nine sections

ARTICLE XII A.

Section 1. That among other rights, the power in this State to authorize issue, or to execute bonds or other evidences of debt, secured by liens on corporate propeof, in this State, is a special privi-or franchise, the right and duty to sevise, regulate, limit, restrict and trol which for the protection of pub-interests have always been, are now. aAsD continus to be vested in and oned on the State, to be exercises and formed according to the provisions of constitution and laws of Texas. Sc. 2. That no insolvent corporation il have the right to do business within to exercise or retain any franchise or

Following is the full text of the speech delivered by ex-Goxernor Hogg at Waco last Friday:

Sec. 3. Every corporation whose assets and liabilities and transfers of stock are required to be kept on record in the correction. poration's house in inte State, chartered in, or doing business by the authority or consent, or under the laws, of this State, shall be deemed and held to be, and it is, insolvent when its indebteaness, added to its capital and other stock at par value and the bonds outstanding against its property within this State, shall amount in the aggregate to more than three times the valuation at which the property of the said corporation in this State Was

over the railways of this State. Now the paramount proposition is that the constitution be so amended that insolvent corvatation of its said property which the railway morning that one year before the institution of suit Sec. 4. That any corporation chartered

has issued or has outstanding any ficil-tious bonds or stocks or shares of stock, which, if legal, are required by law to be be, or are recorded in this State, or that can not be out of place on any political occasion, where the right and duty of the people to control their corporate creatures done for, or property actually received by, fore the campaign was made for State stock shall amount to to per cent more guilation the railroad companies ac-swiedged to law but little or no obed-ing to said corporation within this State Since it was successful and these which has been fixed thereto by the raillaws were enacted, they how to the State way commission, or any authority desig-authority and acknowledge responsibility nated by law, or to double the valuation out notice changed, rates upon the test dered for taxation in this State by the cor-

ite, stable and sitered upon due notice shall continue to be, prohibited from using only. Then the companies by underbilling, all, or any part, of its money, assets or rebates and discriminations, favored their funds, except for corporate purposes, and Now any other use or diversion thereof forante, and they rightfully have no friends tion. If any such corporation has, out of impartially in charges and service. Then ever, directly or indirectly, pay or con-their earnings were concentrated and disemployes were unsettled, restless and property or assets, pay or contribute to shifting for lack of assured permanent any candidate for office, or aid in def. at employment. Now they are acquiring ing his expenses as a candidate for office rectly, pay or contribute in paying, out Just preceding that of such assets, funds or property, ary or salaries or expenses of any run down that an accident ticket could or lobbyiet, or person or persons, to in-not be procured over either of several of thence the adoption or defeat of any legis-the main trunk lines. Now the roads are in such excellent condition that such lick- in any court of competent jurisdiction. in such excellent condition that such tick- in any court of competent jurisdiction, ets can be had at light cost over any line forfeit its permit, license or charter and Then they were constantly rights and franchises which it holds under

poorly paid. Now they have constant strument drawn on, and every account, employment and are better paid. Then voucher, semand or claim paid by such railways strikes were common. Now there corporation shall truthfully and specifi-

feeding pens and elevators were erty delivered on the order or approval, e and only found in central points, or at the instance, of any agent, attorney, these industries and institutions are officer or director of the corporation, from the corporate funds or assests, for the purposes prohibited herein or in violation of the directions hereof shall be deemed and the profits of that husiness were left. Now the directions hereof shall be deemed and they are brought together and the profits held to be the act of the corporation, unless within one year from the date of the payment, delivery or contribution so made in violation of this section, it has on-

making and maintaining mittoraires to be see. I that it say railway or other perpetual parasites upon our commerce, chartered transportation company, or the Now they can not issue atooks and bonds receiver thereof, in this State, shall haul over the value of their property and only or carry any person free of charge, or poration, or association of persons, a free It must be admitted, therefore, by every pass, or any authority or permit whatso-fair-minded man that the condition of the people and the transportation companies way or other transportation line, or part in Texas have, with each year since the passage of these two laws materially imof line, for any distance, under its con-passage of these two laws, materially im-proved, until now the prespect is that it will not be long until their interests be-come so interdependent and harmonious that further conflicts between them will son, firm, corporation, or association of persons any privilege greater, or fare or rate less than it grants, gives or con-cedes to any and all other persons, firms, corporations, or association of persons of imilar or like calling, occupation or profession of physical or pecuniary condition, favored, it shall, in addition to the other samed, as follows:

1. That no insolvent corporation shall penalties prescribed, pay to the State of Texas, in any action that shall be brought do business in this State.

Texas, in any action that shall be brought by the attorney general or any district or of \$5000 for each and every act: Provided, 3. That the use of corporate funds in that every railway or other transportation company, or the receiver thereof shall be prohibited. inary action, shall have the right to carry free of charge all of the transportation in the service of the corporation or com of charge by the company its own direc tors, officers, agents and attorneys when iously to the said free carriage, furnished Texas a certified list of the names, accomular line and branch of service in which they are severally engaged by the com-pany or its receiver, and that they are each in good faith so employed.

That the attorney general of Sec. 7 Texas shall bring action of quo warranto against each and every corporation in this State that is solvent or that violates either three, four, five, six, or all of the provisions of this amendment or any provision of the Constitution or laws to forefelt its license, franchise, permit, or charter and to wind up its cor rate affairs; and the district judge be fore whom the action is filed may, on mo-

time or in vacation, appoint a receiver or receivers to protect the public and all in-terested parties in the management of the corporate properties pending the litiga-tion and settlement of the corporate and other rights and relation thereto. That it shall be the duty of the

governor to cause the provisions of this article and all other provisions of the con-

lots the words: "Against the amendment to the constitution which proposes to add thereto article 12a and the several sections thereof relating to corporations.

for said election, and to have the same published as required by the constitution and exisiting laws of the State." The purpose of section 1, is to define a franchise mentioned in the present con-

stitution, so that all quibble on that sub-ject in which any court may wish to inas a constitutional definition, that the exmay be removed. ecution of a bond or share of stock by a railway company is a franchise, which the

tures dealt with. For instance, if a rail- paid not operating expenses, but an exces. Islnous practice until it was made a peniway company, through its agents, renders its property under eath for taxation at valuation of three times less than its should quit business. Or, if it owes its property by the rallway commission, it tainly no citizen who is in debt very much more than his capital and assets could expect to continue in business, except through the indugence of his creditors. Under the Pederal bankrupt law he would be forced fatto dissolution without his consent at the instance of others. He consent at the instance of others and in order to ascertain that value the consent at the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so dilapidated that no travelations from the property became so distance the railway during that the basis of the trailway during facts under the light of truth which sale, case."
round corporations in Texas, especially case."
This decision means simply that in fix-

Generall stated the facts are true that no bobo miles of railway in this State are property, orth \$73,603,406, according to the valu- among off erty last year for taxation, or \$141 -n; whereas, their outstanding bonds stocks aggregate \$358,218,541. You leee according to their own valuation less than their stocks and bonds, or to 17.148,740 less than the valuation which the proposition that every railway the State, except those constructed w in 1893, is now and has been for many for the protection of their inter-nd the establishment of justice. hould become alive to their duty in this

the railways are to pay the principal, or the interest on their inflated debts, or lividends, on the watered stock, they oust do so by collecting

rom the pockets of travelers or traffic makers. In other words, those who travel ship over the railways must pay these The incumbrances of the rallways are generally divided into four classes; such as first mortgage bonds, second mortgage inds, preferred stock and common stock out all the money that was ever invested in the construction of any railsidies given by the people and the rale ation of the first mortgage bonds. o the companies, the first morigage bonds represent all the money that was ever put into the roads, except what has been expended from their annual traffic earn-ogs. Those who hold the second mortgage bonds are generally trust companies and manipulate the corporation. Those apon it, except in so far as it may give is a means of enforcing a high traffic rate upon the commerce of the country. By

just and reasonable. Through the threats and use of injunctions from the courts, the holders of this watered stock compelled the railway com-

for the maintenance of way, for operating expenses, interest on bonds and some dividend to the etockholde.s. While this rule has not become permanently fixed or The governor of the State is hereby di-established, in my opinion, which is con-rected to issue the necessary proclamation curred in by the best minds of the country who favor the system of railway regulation, it will become the settled dostrine by the supreme court of the United States. What threatens us now will then become an act of confiscation through high traffic taxes to pay fraudulent debts that will

have matured into legal obligations. restrain our railway commission, because the rates were alleged to be so low that they deprived the railway companies of

ations from its provisions, the time has and honds, the the present as compared eler could precure an accident ticket over come when our State should cover this with the original costs of construction, the road. A few weeks ago the public ground by defining what is an insolven, the probable carning capacity of the trop, corporation and making it the duty of the city under particular rates prescribed by

ing the traffic rate so as to get a renan-able return upon the fair value of the property, consideration must be given. miles of railway in this State are among other things to the market value which they assessed their own last year for taxation, or \$141. of such so-called ecurities is determined by the revenue collected by the railroads that own them, and unless they collect sufficient money from the people to pay the interest on these bonds and some dividend to the stockholders, of course, they become very much depreciated in the market. If the revenue is sufficient for railway commission fixed on all their this purpose, then there securities become perty in the State. These facts supvaluable without regard to whether they market. were originally honest or fraudulent. To any lawyer who has observed the cautious. e the adoption of the stock and bond insidious, direct but certain steps of the Federal judiciary on questions that in-volve the affairs of corporations, the conthe most generous rules that court of clusion is irresistible that this decision ould be expected to supply to any is but the precursor of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alres within the limit of the rule which is alrest th eagender bitter feeling, but it is true, that railway rates had by the commission must be high enough, not only to pay and sensibilities, to understand the approach of a nightmare. If he can at see aline expenses, but the interest on the bonds and some dividend to the stockhold-which this position must arouse, it has the substance of the protection of their later that, in view of these facts, I speak out now from the outlook and warn the positions bonds and a fraud by which a rail-now from the outlook and warn to position it over \$200,000,000 of fictious bonds and a fraud by which a rail-now from the outlook and warn to position and a fraud by which a rail-now from the outlook and warn to positions. now from the outlook and

By the adoption of this amendment, there is a property asked there is a property asked to point it out. Saray you, I do not ask the difference in practice as to the acts. Every one knew that a fellow that concern has the public in such a lows indebtedness or he made in days in tious indebtedness, or be made to do so through the courts. No question then First concern has been used to be public care so though the courts. No question then used on the railways keep up good sery can arise in this State as to what shall care to be e and obey the rates fixed by the com-alssion? My purpose is to answer these fixed by the rallway commission. The un-ucations and throw some light around hem, so that the people may see and not alsuberstand nor overlook their duty in rates, leads to interminable confusion, dealing with them.

The railways can not operate or pay manipulators who have only a helitious their debts without revenue. They get interest in the railways of our State. Is their money from the people who travel it right that the crassification should be or ship freight over their roads. The governmed by the valuation that the ratificest railway in the State would grow up ways fix upon their property for taxation? in weeds and brush, and its ties and rais Is it proper that the rate should be based would crumble into dust as a worthless upon the valuation fixed by the commission across the bosom of the earth, us- sion under the authority of law? Or shall less it should receive patronage from the people. The obligations therefore between the railways and their patrons should be, and are, essentially reciprocal, ued per mile at \$3595, while the commissional people is the patrons and bonds. For instance, one road is valuable to the commission of the earth, has been described as the patrons and bonds. For instance, one road is valuable to the commission of the earth, has been described as the patrons of the earth, has been described as the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the patron of the earth, has been described as the patron of the sion valued It at \$9478, and its stocks and bonds aggregate \$40,000 per mile. Another was assessed for caxation per mile \$9315 the commission's valuation of it was \$18,637, while its bonds and stocks amount ed to \$44,575 per mile. Another was ren-dered for taxation per mile at \$9003, the commission valued it at \$17,564, and it has alle. Still another is assessed for taxaon per mile at \$9871, the commission's atton of it is \$17,050, and its stock bonds aggregate \$56,063 per mile e instances are given to show the dis and its stocks arity between what the corporations Wear that their property is worth and that it is worth as fixed by the commision, compared to the fraudulent indebtedess to them. This constitutional measure execution of fletitious stocks and bonds in has been so in Texas, we have never had, until 1893, a law which gave full effect to the principle. Under that law the of the property, which must be fixed by the rallway communition. Under that act the commission has assessed and recorded the valuation of every railway to this State, after giving the companies due and legal notice, with full opportunity to test of represent a dollar honestly invested the correctness of the assessment. The the enterprise, they hold the offices or law, in addition to other penalties the he company on large salaties, they get posed, makes it a penitentiary offense for heir surplus cornings after paying the any officer or director of the company to interest on the first mortgage bonds, and take any part whatever in the issuing of enforce through the Federal courts a fictitious watered nonds or stocks. As this enforce through the Federal courts a fictitious watered bonds of stocks. As this higher traffic rate upon our people than law was not retruactive, and could not constitutionally be so, its effect could alone be visited upon the subsequent \* perations of the railways. The fictitions in-

effect to the provisions of this amendment.

And further, Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Texas that the
foregoing constitutional amendment shall
be submitted to a vote of the qualified
election to be held throughout the State in
1901, at which election at leveral sections thereof reprised on their sublots the words: "For the emendment to
the constitution by adding article 12a and
the several sections thereof relating to
corporations," and those opposed thereto
shall write or have printed on their sublots the words: "Against the amendment
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thereto a vilide 1 and the constitution which prop ers" and manipulators and stock jobbsre and speculators, who are always ready to slander Texas and to besmirch her fair name, are the ones alone who will suffer this measure. eliminate them from the affairs of our State, from the control of our rallways, the better it will be for ourselves and Their interests are adverse to sts. They have no rights except our interests.

such as were born and nurtured in fraud. The State of Texas gave for the construction of these railways a territory greatly in excess of the combined States Delaware, setts, New Jersey, Rhode Island and Ver-mont. The countles, cities and towns through which they passed supplemented railway company is a franchise, which the people in adopting their organic law, reserved the right and power to control and regulate.

Section 2 means what it says and saying it means it, that no insolvent corporation shall do business in this State. As the government is responsible for the creation of corporations the obligation resis upon the government to protect the public from the swindles which insolvent ones usually perpetrate.

The specious but successful plea was based upon the theory that the rates were first constitution of the United States, of the constitution of the United States, and was based upon the theory that the rates were and consolidationists. Without the least return or benefit whatever to the public or to the railways, these knights of fraud to themselves a dividend on their watered to the printing machine to work and plastock. When these injunctions were grant-to the public or to the railways, these knights of fraud to themselves a dividend on their watered to the printing machine to work and plastock. When these injunctions were grant-to the public or to the railways, these knights of fraud to themselves a dividend on their watered to the printing machine to work and plastock. When these injunctions were grant-to the public or to the railway of the concessions and the their property, without due process of these grants by liberal concessions and the their property. When these grants by liberal concessions and the theory the their property. When these grants by liberal concessions and they denied to them the protects the printing machine to work and plastock. solvent corporations and are intended to ed as has been demonstrated, the commis-be liberal and reasonable toward the crea-sion rate was amply sufficient to have sive the commission stands in constant peril by the threat of these injunctions and are thus forward to maintain a peril are thus forward to maintain a peril by the threat of these injunctions and are thus forward to maintain a peril tentiary offense by the law of 1893. Then tentiary offen peril by the threat of these injunctions and are thus forced to maintain a higher rate than is reasonable and fair.

In the last leading case of Smyth vs.

In the last leading case of Smyth vs.

Amos, 169 U. S., the United States court, without dissent made the following decision:

\*\*State against a railway company it was proven that the original bonds and stock on it aggregated \$12,000 to the mile and that a speculator bought these securities at 75 cents on the state of the condition, rendered good service for reasonable charges and leave up a full content of the condition of corporation and making it the duty of the certy under particular rates prescribed by State to wind it up. This becomes the statute and the sum required to meet more material as an obligation upon the operating expenses, are all matters for State government, when we consider the consideration and are to be given such facts under the light of truth which surveying the case.

The probable earling the probable earling composition and the sum required to meet mittee of the creditors of a certain rail-way in another State had purchased in the foreign and had sarreed to issue \$80,000,000 in bonds and stocks against it! In this way they make from thirty to sixty millionaires and force the people through exorbitant traffic charges to support them. Banker Clews says this is the fraudulent way the colossal fortunes of so-called great financiers are piled up at the expense of the public of crime have claims or rights that should be respected, any more than a penitentlary convict should be allowed to collect his forged order which forms the ground of it dictment against him, is to induige in a sentiment debasing in conception and con-

temptible to contemplate.
In discussing this question not long ago,
Mr. Henry Clews, a banker on Wall street, openly denounced such fictitious securities as frauds in every sense of the word. In

his article in the Railway Age he says: "The profits realized on the speculative constructions are enormous and have coustituted the general source of the innumaires within the last twenty years. to characterize these

le of Texas to take care of themselves titious time check, I want some philosophile it is yet within their power.

By the adoption of this amendment, do not ask the difference in practice as to the care transportation lines will be come. would go to the penitentiary, while the fellow who signed and passed those fraudulent bonds was being serenated and barqueted as a progressive financier of grea-It was time to stop such glaring distinctions when we did so by the law of 1893. But the question now is what shall we do with these old fraudulent rall-way debts? The remedy I offer is certainly effective and just. If the people fail to do their duty in relation to this question by adopting this amendment, they will live

reap a harvest of barren regret over their stupid delinquency. LEGISLATIVE LOBBYING. The fifth section of this amendment is to rohibit the use of corporation funds in he political campaigns and for the purpose of lobbying. It is an undentable face that at each session of our legislature the lobbyists sent there at the expense of the corporations in numbers exceed either the senate or house of representatives, course it is out of question for t Knights of Congress Avenue" to sway or influence all the representatives or secuit is their intention to do so, and tocks and bonds amounting to \$57,904 per if they fail it is because these public servants are too strong to yield to While it is admitted that no man or set of men should be denled right to be heard in the protection of thoir interests, yet the use of corporate funds to port a professional lobby, who come main there until it closes, should be for-ever probibited in this State. Should any orn, corporation, town, city or county feel alies upon to protect its interests from appreciative legislation this can be done in legitimate way by the discussion of the with each recurring sersion of the legisla-iure the swarm of sbrewd men gather around the capitol, backed by limitless funds, to be user in thwarting the peo-ple's will, the crime is as unmistakable as ple's will, the crime is as unmanatation as is the people's duty to use every legitimate effort to correct it. While it is not contended that the remedy here proposed will wholly eradicate the evil, it will, nevertheless, so far toward it by cutting off the supply of money which the corporations with such bearn facility now furnish to support it. to support it.

This section also intends to prohibit the use of corporate funds for political pur-poses. By its terms every order or voucher must faithfully and specifically state the to leave Austin on Friday evenings and purpose for which it is drawn or paid. The set back sometime on the Monday followgovernor to cause the provisions of this article and all other provisions of the capital provision of the capital provisions of the capital provisions of the capital provisions of the capital provisions of the capital provision of the capital provisions of the property of the capital provisions of the property of the capital provisions of the provisions of the capital provisions of the provisions of the capital provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the provisions of the capital provisions of the provision of the capital provisions of the provisions of the provision of the capital provisions of the provision of the provisions of the pr

transportation lines. This proposition necessarily arouse bitter antagonism.

favored class who oppose it will not do

sooner we so openly, but they will resort to secret drs of our methods and subtle excuses to defeat it. This system is wrong in principle. practice has grown to produce glaring inequality of the citizens in the division of public favors. It strikes at the funda-mental principles upon which our government is founded. It is favoritism pure and simple. Commonly the democrais, It is favoritism pure republicans and populists declare for 'equal rights to all and special privileges to none." This is a wholesome doctrine, meaning that every human being is equal efore the law and shall not enjoy special privileges not accorded to his fellow being. Destroy this principle and we build up special classes to be supported by the nasses-a malignant system of centralism. Can you imagine any practice in public ations in the politics of our coaffairs where this principle is more fla- be to a great extent forever the affairs grantly violated than by the free poss system over the railways of this State? feetive enforcement of this amendate courts and juries; he has equal rights upon the sidewalks and streets and macadam torney general, of the courts and streets and macadam torney general to the courts and the courts are streets and macadam torney general torney general to the courts and the courts are streets and the courts are streets and the courts are streets and the courts are stre roads which are supported by the public; he has equal rights in the capitol building, in the eleemosynary institutions, in the public schools, and freedom of speech. freedom of thought and freedom of press; people I perform what out he has not equal rights over the railways of this State, for the one who rides erous and faithful to me. Was i upon a free pass enjoys a special privilege, upon them for official honors in while he who pays fare submits to dis-erously responded. Now that I are crimination. The statement is startling, vate chizen, without political amina but it is nevertheless true, that last year all, may obligations to the people the railways of this State issued two strong, as deep and as dear to hundred and three thousand trip, time and sense of tratitude could possibly means the railways of the same of the state of the same of the s cal conclusion that over one-third of the people who travel over the railways of wholesale doctrine of equal rights to all special privileges to none, be impartialy enforced to the end that no one shall be public highway deadhead in this State, railway fare could be reduced onethird, or to 2 cents per mile, without loss to the corporation from passenger earnings. Without this object in view, howwithout discrimination in favor of or paign, advocate this amendment without discrimination in favor of or paign, advocate this amendment without discrimination in favor of or paign, advocate this amendment with the pair of the pair o lie highways, would be established to the effect of plain truta when it ones credit of all. The mere question of a the head and heart of a just bom pecuniary advantage should not be con-ple. The issue is made, the way to

sidered in the establishment forever of a called on. Now let every man on fundamental principle.

In discussing this free pass question favor of or against this amendment last year at Chicago, before the industrial should be no dodging, no criss commission, Hon. John H. Reagan wise-quibbling. If a man says that is commission, Hon. John H. Reagan wise- quibbling.

ly said:

The issuance of free passes by the railway companies is not done as a matter office to which he aspires. It is
the deprite of the passes of the railway companies is not done as a matter office to which he aspires. It is
of charity, for they are not as a rule given it or wishes to amend either of the
the poor said and as a rule given it or wishes to amend either of the to the poor and needy, but for the most part to the public officials and influential persons. It is one method of unjustly discriminating in their rates in a way that is difficult, if not impossible, to prevent, by furnishing free passes to shippers, their families and agents; and as the revenues of the roads must be kept up, it is the taxing one part of the people for the benefit of another part of them, which violates the commonest rules of right and it is undoubtedly liable as one of the means of influencing public officials and members of the legislature in the performance of of the legislature in the performance of their official duties. It is unfair, unjust, demoralizing, and should be probibited by demoralizing, and should be prohibited by liberties. Let no man who spread the several legislatures in fore you, or who asks you for a heir respective spheres of authority."

Avoid the issue. Make him say their respective spheres of authority."
Every thoughtful man who impartially

to be consistent in what they publicly advocate before the people. Certainly it will be hard for them at first to agree to this or to deny to themselves so great a pecuniary advantage. But after all the most effective way to establish and sanctify the pure principles of justice that flow from ity, is the practice of self-abnegation. Those who enjoy the privilege of free passes can better afford to pay their way than to encourage a practice that yet may grow to pester them and to enclave their prosperity. It is common upon the railways now to see well paid, well fed, men riding free for pleasure by the side of those who must make a sacrifice of bread and meat to procure a railway fare on their journey of necessity. The best evidence that these free pass packers are ashamed of this discrimination is, it is common to see them, about the time th onductor comes around, sneak off into the smoker, to skulk back into the sleeper, or to hide in the drawing room of the car to keep from exposing their cards to those who carry the passenger tive and judicial officers. burdens of this State. Did you ever see a candidate for office, or one of your congressmen, judges, senators, or representatives, freely pull out his pass in the circle of his constituents who themselves pay their way? We know that most of them enjoy this privilege. Why then are the trusts will not win the they ashamed of it? There is but a single 1900 for Mr. McKinley. The rose answer and that is they know it is wrong; that it is in violation of a sacred principle which they publicly advocate, but priington, and you will find nearly every and. No one can complain at this. Public interest would not suffer by it, but when it ington, and you will find nearly every and ington, and you will find nearly every and ington, and you will find nearly every and in the second of the people with a pack of free passes in his pocket. as big and slick as the spotted deck carried by a professional poker player, political times, the "ward healers" "campaign whoopers." the "stump the "stump orators" and special advocates of every Mrs candidate favored by the rallway com- says: punies, or who supports a corporation cause, rides free to "air" his chensive personally before an indulgent public, the heart. It was have with a pocket full of free passes, it takes but when I got some position your representatives and senstors nearly and learned how to make its twice as long as it otherwise would be quickly obtained relief terest at Austin. It is common for them faintness at the heart him sai purpose for a certain year, before the com- spend more days than this in the wack mission was adopted, after giving the from the capitol traveling around, enjoying. Many times during the session they spend more days than this in the week

NEW CUR

Fulling Sickness, St. Vitus's Dance dren, relatives, friends or neighborhood people that are sifficted, my will immediately relieve and I CURE them, and all you are also for a FREE Bottle and try it. So age and express propaid. It is nearly where everything else fai Illustrated Book, "Epilepsy Expial. When writins, please givex press and postoffice address, cace professionally confidential

W. H. MAY, M.D. MAY LABORATORY, 94 Pine St. Mey L

prosecuting officers, the auscont collectors of taxes, and all State will remain more diligently and ently at their several posts of a much to the public adva Sections 7, 8 and 9 provides for the my duty to those who have an active forms of hate, to be d ward me throughout the lear breadth of this land by the servis slandering corporate henchmen to this work which I have underties half of the masses is one of the ous penalties to which I am less of all the misrepresentations to be ascribed to my motives and an

or wishes to amend either or the jons, you may count him down at whole amendment. If he says behacall on him to give his reason faith that is in him. It is such power as it is certainly your make every man who seeks in the Signa what he graciest and this State, whether precinct, con trict, State or Federal, from the to the lowest, say whether he is to enlist in a common cause for the sound principles of justice that to porate frauds and meetings, and in private circles stands on Resolution Number 058. investigates this question is bound to adwhat General Reagan out, put into your pocket sei the your precinct, county, district conventions resolutions instruct said. Those who have free passes should be willing to forego this privilege in order delegates to give to it their hers port. Permit no delegate to go to a vention who will not favor it. It reform which springs from the a the people, the sovereign source power in this government, and the right to demand of their parties the right to demand of vants obedience to their will clusion. I hard the solemn delaryou that if the people of this Sar refuse to correct the evils which pointed out, by declining to the amendment adopted, they will so of gross dereliction of public to of gross dereliction of public of gross dereliction of public intelligence consistent with their intelliselves, to establish equality of on the public highway, to correct abuses in politics, to unfeter from fraudulent burdens and

> Millions Will Not Wis ! St. Louis Republic.

posterity from a revolt against

which nestie in the heart of the tious securities, they should be to the property capacity engraft these

ereign capacity engraft these in their organic law and set p their enforcement shall, for all committed to faithful, incorruptival

If the people are true to theme the millions at the disposal of Ren polls holds the deciding power in its contest. He should cast an Austr against the party of trusties, & sm, of militarism and of duty to his country demands own safety depends upon it.

SUPPLANT COFFEE

Belief of a Raymond Lake Mrs. J. T. Bartlett, Raymon ays: "I suspected that code cause of my persistent dyspell rible feeling of weakers and it the heart. It was hard to give

"When I first tried Posture notice the injunction to bell minutes, and so let it ball just a utes, as I would coffee I was in the flavor, and did not it?